

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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The Maine Farmer

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THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 14, 1835.

Winter Wheat.

Those who have succeeded best in this State with the winter wheat, have sowed it as early as the middle of August. As yet it is a very uncertain crop among us; but because it is so now, it does not follow as a matter of course that it always will be. It is necessary that the seed should be acclimated—that it should be naturalized to our climate, and to do this, no other plan can be pursued with success than to sow the product of one year for the crop of the next. Here many who have begun the culture of winter wheat have failed. They have procured their seed probably from New York, or from some state farther south, sowed it and awaited the result with much anxiety.—Perhaps they reap a small crop, we will say just get back their seed. This discourages them and they give it up as an unprofitable and hopeless pursuit. Now instead of doing thus, they should save this same seed and sow it again, and so continue sowing the product for a series of years. This is the only way in which it can be acclimated, and that this may be done successfully we have not the least doubt. Indian corn when brought from the South will not ripen here, and yet it has been rendered perfectly suitable to our climate, and indeed much farther north than we are, changing its habits and characteristics according to the latitude, and passing through insensible gradations from the tall and gigantic corn of the South, to the small and hardy kind of the Canadas. It is true that Indian corn is an annual, and does not have to stand the winters any where—but what then? Is the change which it has undergone the less striking. It is not possible to have wheat perfectly winter proof, even in the most favored climes of South & West, the Planter not unfrequently finds that the ravages of winter have blighted his hopes by destroying his wheat. Will not those who have already begun in the cause of rendering Maine independent as it regards bread stuff, persevere in this business of cultivating the winter variety of wheat, and those who have means and inclination to assist begin this month. Even if they should not succeed during their life time, they may leave a valuable legacy behind them; for certainly none could be more valuable than one which would be the means of lessening the toil of the farmer, and at the same time increasing his profits.

Damage done by Weevils.

We are informed that many farms in the upper

part of Oxford County are suffering by an insect in their wheat, which they call the Weevil. Some have cut down their fields to save the straw for fodder, the grain being too much damaged to make it any object to thrash it.

Whether the insect in question is in fact the weevil or any other, we hope those who are troubled with it will watch its movements, study its actions, and become so well acquainted with his habits as to know how to counteract it in future if possible.

Worms in the Head of Sheep.

The Editor of the New England Farmer calls the attention of Farmers to this subject by the following timely remarks, to which we would add that a furrow or two ploughed in the pasture, when tar is not at hand, is often found a preventive, as it enables the sheep to hinder the fly from laying his egg in the nostril or upon the nose.

WORMS IN THE HEAD OF SHEEP.—There exists in some parts of the country a sort of a fly, called by naturalists *astrus ovis*, of the same genus with that which deposits eggs in the hair of horses, and causes botts. This fly attacks sheep from about the middle of August to the middle of September, deposits its nits in the nostrils of the animal, and causes those worms in the head, which so frequently destroy sheep. To defend against the assaults of an insect which sows the seeds of death in the fleecy friends of the cultivator, it is recommended to keep their noses smirched with tar from the middle of August to the latter part of September. In order to effect this it is well to mix fine salt with tar, and place it under cover, where the sheep can have access to it, and they will smear their own noses with tar, in such a manner that the fly will not assail them.

Bushes.

This month has been thought by many to be the best time for cutting bushes, about the time of the full moon. It is possible that the moon may have an influence upon the sap of the vegetables. We do not know how far the laws of Nature extend, but if experience has proved that cutting at this time is more effectual than any other, it is best to practice accordingly, be the cause what it may.

August Frost.

We were last week visited with some pretty cold weather for Dog days. On the night of the 2d and 3d, there was considerable frost in low land. We have not heard that there was any damage done by it. We hope that the like will not occur again soon. If we have any very severe frosts in September, Indian corn must suffer in this vicinity, for although it now looks well yet it is much later than common, and it depends on a warm Autumn for its safety.

Herrick's Double Dasher Churn.

Among the multiplicity of churns now in vogue some of which are very good, and some of which are not, we think the Double Dasher, invented by Mr. Wm. A. Herrick of Greene, entitled to credit. The apparatus of two levers moved by a crank, and alternately lifting and letting fall the dashers, may be attached to the common churn, and the labor of churning by the old dasher done away, and a more easy method adopted.

Waterville College.

The commencement at this institution, was held on the 5th. The exercises of the graduating class gave evidence not only of talent, but of application and improvement of mind, to a degree highly creditable to the young men. Fifteen took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following is the order of exercises, though from circumstances which could not be obviated, all the members could not speak.

1. Salutory Addresses in Latin. William Lamsom, *Danvers, Mass.*
2. ORATION. American Literature. Lorenzo Beckford Allen, *Jefferson.*
3. POEM. Destruction of the Norridgewocks. Richard Garland Colby, *Eaton, N. H.*
4. ESSAY. Oliver Emerson, *Lynnfield, Mass.*
5. DISSERTATION. The Philosophy of History. Jonathan Goodhue Fellowes, *Deerfield, N. H.*
6. DISSERTATION. The Effect of Christian Missions on Literature. Amariah Joy, *Putney, Vt.*
7. ORATION. The Precedence due to Moral Culture. William Lamsom, *Danvers, Mass.*
8. DISSERTATION. The Nature of True Patriotism. William Mathews, *Waterville.*
9. DISSERTATION. Voluntary Associations. Stephen Benson Page, *Hartford, Conn.*
10. ORATION. The Physical Condition of the World dependent on the Moral Character of Man. Thomas Hobart Perry, *Abington, Mass.*
11. ORATION. Character necessary to success in Intellectual Pursuits. Benjamin Osgood Pierce, *Beverly, Mass.*
12. ORATION. James Stone Jr., *Salem, Mass.*
13. DISSERTATION. The Triumph of Republican Principles. Albert Freeman Tilton, *Deerfield, N. H.*
14. ORATION. The Moral Tendency of the Physical Sciences. James Upham, *Salem, Mass.*
15. ORATION, with the Valedictory Addresses. Henry Padelford Brown, *Hampden.*

The degree of A. M. was conferred upon Messrs Maginnis, Quimby, Force, Dan'l Williams of Augusta, I. Stevens and J. Fulton.

The degree of D. D. was conferred upon the Rev. Messrs Cox and Hobie of England.

The degree of M. D. upon Moses Shaw of Wiscasset.

An elegant and spirited Address was delivered to the Students and Alumni of the College, by the Rev. Dr. Cox.

The day was pleasant and passed off very satisfactorily to a large concourse of people, among whom were several distinguished strangers from abroad.

Monthlies.

The NEW YORK FARMER was received in good season. The original communications are interesting and valuable, particularly those from the pen of the Rev. Henry Coleman, who is one of the most accurate and close observers in the Union. He has already done much in his search after agricultural facts, and we hope that he will be enabled to increase the stock, by an assiduous, healthy and happy long life.

Of the two Journals of Horticulture which are published in Boston, we can only say that they still continue to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

The Horticultural Register contains communications and remarks upon the following subjects:—
I. On Botanic Gardens and Horticultural Soci-

ties—II. On the Peach, Nectarine, and Apricot—III. The celebrated Cedar of Lebanon—IV. Valuable Donations of New Fruit—V. Boston Asylum and Farm School—VI. Of Odours—VII. Electricity and Conductors—VIII. Extracts from Foreign Publications—IX. Foreign Items—X. Farmers' Library—XI. On Flowers, &c.—XII. Miscellaneous Articles—XIII. Gardener's Work for August—XIV. Work in the Flower Garden for July—XV. Do do do do August—XVI. Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

HOVEY'S AMERICAN GARDENERS MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST is a very valuable number.—The subjects treated of in it are, *Original Communications*.—Art. I. Notices of some of the Gardens and Nurseries in the neighborhood of New York and Philadelphia; taken from the Memoranda made in the month of March last. By C. M. H.—II. On the intellectual Education which a Gardener may acquire. By Grant Thorburn, Esq.—III. On the Rose. By An Amateur—IV. On the cultivation of the Daphne odora. By Mr. J. W. Russell, Superintendent at Mount Auburn—V. On the Cultivation of the Strawberry, with some Account of several of the most esteemed Varieties. By the Conductors—VI. Some Remarks on the Propagation and Character of the dark colored Variety of Nasturtium. By Mr. Wm. Leathe—VII. Notices of new and beautiful Plants figured in the London Horticultural and Botanical Magazines; with some Account of those which it would be desirable to introduce into our Gardens.—*Reviews*.—Art. I Boston Journal of Natural History, containing Papers and Communications read to the Boston Society of Natural History, and published by their direction—Monthly Calendar of Horticulture and Floriculture.

For the Maine Farmer.

Jupiter Cattle.

MR. HOLMES:—There is an article in a late No. of your paper, over the signature "S. W." on "Jupiter Cattle." The writer seems to be aware that he has touched upon a subject rather closely connected with the feelings of many of our farmers, and he seems also not disinclined to "show fight," for he has thrown down the glove in the shape of the following request.

"If the above ideas are incorrect in the opinion of any farmer, I hope to hear from him through this paper."

Now sir, before I offer an opinion upon the correctness of these "ideas," I wish to know by what course of experiments, or by what process of reasoning, he has adopted them. I ask, sir, whether he knows by experience that what he has said is true, or whether he only guesses at it. If he has imbibed his doctrines from a series of impartially conducted experiments, perhaps there may be some reasonable justification for his broad and extremely harsh assertions,—but if it is all sheer "guess work," why let it be received as such and received at what it is worth. For my own part, I believe it a duty, before adopting any theory, to ascertain what are the foundations on which it rests. I hold it incumbent on every man to be able to give a reason for his opinions. So in this case—in order that I may know what weight to attach to the assertions of S. W. I call on him for evidence of their truth.

In the first place he makes the sweeping assertion, that Jupiter's descendants are in his opinion, "much less valuable than our native breed, if well chosen and as well kept," and then, as if he were already beginning to relent a little, says,—"I mean

principally for labor." Again he says, that for labor "as a general rule, I pronounce the Jupiter cattle good for nothing." And again he "doubts" whether he should gain anything by taking this stock "merely for the shambles, as they are tender and require more and better keeping."

Now will S. W. be so obliging as to just answer the following plain questions.

Have you ever reared or owned "Jupiter cattle," and how many? Were they cows or oxen, and what number of each?

Have you made any fair experimental comparisons by which you can show that either of your assertions given above are correct, or that Jupiter's progeny are on the whole less profitable than common cattle? If such experiments have been made, will you give us the details?

The only testimony which I can find in S. W.'s communication in support of his assertions, is the circumstance of a man's once having a yoke of cattle "one a Jupiter and the other a native—the Jupiter one the largest—that in the morning he would put the other one back, but before noon it was reversed."

That such a circumstance may have occurred, I do not feel disposed to doubt; but "one swallow does not make summer," nor is the character of one animal to be taken as the character of the whole race to which he belongs—for those males which have been most preeminently distinguished for the general excellence of their progeny, have probably begotten some animals possessed of qualities inferior to what might be found among some of other families.

If I have spoken somewhat in a tone of earnestness, I have endeavored to exercise candor, and am entirely free from any feeling of animosity.

SANFORD HOWARD.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Garden Hog.

MR. HOLMES:—In No. 26 of your paper I noticed a description of an animal which you call the Garden Hog, and having never before seen that animal described, I am desirous of some further particulars as to his habits. The neighborhood in which I reside is infested with animals which, so far as I can judge by your description, must be "the garden hog," but his depredations are not confined to gardens and fields. He has in several instances visited cellars and taken pork, beef, and even candles, so that we think he must be a flesh eating animal, and very large too, or an enormous eater. At one time he took thirty or forty pounds of beef—at another eight dozen of candles. The object of this communication is to enquire if the garden hog is a carnivorous animal—also if he is graminivorous, [1] for the animal, or rather the cubs of the animal, seem to delight in roaming through grass fields, though it is not known that they eat it. Supposing you to be well versed in Natural History, your answers to the above inquiries will be sufficient to convince us whether the animal which infest our neighbors is the garden hog or not—if so, measures will be taken to hunt him down. We wish to know also if he is to be found in dens or upon trees. A SUBSCRIBER.

[1] He is undoubtedly omnivorous.

[2] You will not find him on trees, unless there is fruit to be obtained there. He is too lazy to climb, unless some mischief prompts him, and not possessing the industry of the Beaver, he does not build himself a hut, but infests the houses and cabins which have been constructed by men for better purposes. ED.

For the Maine Farmer.

Green Corn.

MR. HOLMES:—I send you a few ears of corn, suitable to boil for eating. I am aware it is much later in the year than I have generally had it, for I have seldom failed to have it in July. But in 1824, my minutes say, it was not fit until August 11th, though planted a week earlier; and in 1832 not until August 15th, though planted earlier than this year. In 1824 there was a middling fair crop at harvest generally. My corn has uniformly been planted on the same plat of ground, and manured and tended alike. Whether we shall have a middling crop the present season depends on the weather the residue of this and the next month, which is out of our control.

Yours, &c.

SAM'L WOOD.

Winthrop, Aug. 11, 1835.

The corn mentioned above was well filled, and proved an acceptable treat. This early variety is undoubtedly the safest kind for us to cultivate. ED.

From the Farmer and Mechanic.

The Principles which regulate the Treatment of Simple Wounds, considered with reference to Veterinary Practice. By CHARLES WILSON, M. D., Physician to the Kelso Dispensary.

There is no subject a knowledge of which is more extensively required, and yet more sparingly disseminated, than that of the right method of treating wounds occurring to the lower animals. It might have been expected that the instructions of the able leading professors of the veterinary art would have had some considerable effect in directing the practice of their inferiors and their disciples; yet it does not admit of denial, that every day instances occur of the most extreme ignorance and mismanagement in the cure of those ordinary accidents, the daily occurrence of which ought to put them out as objects deserving the minutest study and attention. It is true that many of these accidents are of so trifling a description, that nature is easily enabled to effect a cure, either with the aid of the farrier, or in spite of him; but there are others in which his misdirected efforts are often productive of the most hurtful effects, and it requires little experience in such matters, to discover instances in which some noble and useful animal, whose unimpaired powers a scientific application of remedies might have been preserved, has been consigned by ignorance to the kennel, or, at the best, has become the maimed tenant of the paddock, for the remainder of a painful existence.

Yet it would be unjust were we to throw upon the veterinary practitioner the discredit of having first suggested the worse than inefficient plans of treatment, of which there is often reason to complain. It must be confessed that nearly all his notions of practice on the subject have been borrowed from human surgery, as it existed at a remote period, before it had undergone that process of depuration which has since raised it almost to the level of the exact sciences. His fault has been that of remaining contented with such knowledge as was first proffered to him, thus failing to keep pace with the march of that science which he had necessarily assumed as his guide. It seemed in truth, to be the main object of the earlier of the modern writers on surgery to give dignity to their art, by involving every subject in the greatest possible number of difficulties, making each a theme for a host of nice distinctions, formed upon any thing but sound views of the healthy or diseased actions of the human frame; by combining their remedies in such a way as to render it frequently impossible to detect their precise results; and by loading their "armamentum" with a variety of unwieldy and complicated instruments, better adapted for entrapping the admiration of the ignorant, than for affording real assistance in the cure of disease. The treatment of wounds suffered in an especial manner, from the now disused doctrine of the humors; the alleged changes of which, in point of quantity and quality, and the variations even in the form of their component particles, such as it was imagined might take place, from round to angular, etc., were held to perform a

considerable part in all cases of diseased or irregular action. Hence arose the supposed necessity of softening, breaking down, concocting, and digesting these humors, in cases of external injuries, to effect which the sanative powers of nature were too often interrupted and set aside, and the process of cure by the first intention in many instances neglected, in order that recourse might be had to a strange medley of applications, the greater number of which modern science has at length wisely rejected. But we have only to turn to the common works on the veterinary art, or still better, to watch the practice of the village farrier, to discover, that although many of the mistaken physiological notions to which the ancient plan of cure was founded, have fallen into neglect, yet still the practice itself has been retained, and is now followed in the purest spirit of empiricism, by those who neither know its origin nor understand its aims. If the succeeding observations shall be found to have any tendency to diffuse more correct notions with regard to the management of the common class of accidents to which they refer, the object of the writer will be fully accomplished.

The importance and danger of wounds, of course vary according to the nature of the parts involved. If the skin and cellular substance only be injured, the recovery is generally easy and prompt. Division of the muscular fibres, with the necessary concomitant of lesion of the smaller arteries and nervous trunks, may oppose more obstacles to the cure, but neither are these often of a serious description. But should any of the greater arterial or venous trunks be opened, any of the cavities of the body be penetrated, or the internal organs share in the injury, a wound must be considered as presenting tokens of immediate and extreme risk. One of the results of every wound, unless where it affects a part not naturally endowed with sensibility, as the horny crust of a hoof, is a sensation of pain. Farther as all the organs admit into their texture a greater or smaller number of vessels, no wound can occur without an effusion of some portion of the circulating fluid. And, lastly, the greater part of the tissues of the body being endowed with some share of contractility, whether animal or organic, another general result of a wound is a separation of its sides, to an extent proportioned to the magnitude of the injury, and to the degree of contractile force possessed by the part which has suffered lesion.

Nature establishes the cure of wounded parts in two ways. The one process is that of immediate adhesion, which is accomplished in a few days, when the wound is technically said to have been united by the first intention. The other is by the slower means of suppuration and granulation, thro' which the wound is gradually filled up, and a cicatrix ultimately formed; the process being then entitled the cure by the second intention. It will be necessary to give some account of the nature of these processes before proceeding to enter more fully into the consideration of the different descriptions of wounds with their appropriate methods of cure.

The conditions which are favorable to the healing of a wound by the first intention are: first, approximation of the divided surfaces, cessation of hemorrhage, and seclusion from the contact of the air.—These conditions being obtained, there follows, for a few hours after the accident, a discharge from the wounded vessels of a serous or watery looking fluid, which then changes into an effusion what is termed coagulable lymph. This substance displays a strong tendency to organization, and being gradually thickened by the absorption of its thinner parts, it serves as a glue, to bind together the cut surfaces, which is generally accomplished at the end of two or three days, though the union be not as yet firm and perfect. Through this lymph the blood vessels prolong themselves and the organization of the new matter being at length fully established, the cure may be said to be completed, the whole process usually occupying less than a week. For the success of this process, a degree of increased action in the parts, denoted by slight heat and redness, is required; but this increased action ought not to amount to inflammation, or at least the inflammation must be to a very trifling extent, otherwise the cure will be greatly retarded, and must be finally completed by the second intention. If, on the other hand, there be a deficiency of action, the healing process ceases to go on, and the wound assumes the appearance of a callous fissure, giving origin to a thin watery discharge. The cure by the

first intention is that which ought to be attempted on every occasion where there is the slightest prospect of its success, as it may be effected with great expedition, and presents a small scar, the parts remaining clothed with original skin, a covering much better than any substitute which can be formed to supply its place.

But if it should prove impossible to attain the conditions necessary for completing the union by the first intention, we must look for the appearance of a different series of phenomena. The pain arising from the injury continues and increases in severity, and towards the beginning of the second day after the accident, other symptoms of inflammation show themselves, such as increased heat and redness, with swelling of the parts closely adjoining. The discharge is at first thin, and nearly colorless, though sometimes tinged with blood, and afterwards the surface becomes covered with an effusion of lymph. About the third day there begin to display themselves a number of minute red-colored cones, soft and bleeding on the slightest contact, which denote the commencement of the organization in the effused lymph, and are known by the name of granulations. These, on being subjected to maceration, appear to be composed merely of cellular tissue, and do not present any analogy, in point of structure, with the particular organ from which they proceed, or of which they are henceforward destined to form a part. In the mean time, the discharge becomes opaque, and of a yellowish white color, possessing the other properties of what has been termed purulent matter, and becoming thicker, more viscid, and of a purer white as the cure advances. The process of granulation now proceeds, until the whole cavity of the wound be filled with the newly generated substance. A thin blue pellicle is then observed at the edge, which increases in breadth, and proceeding from the circumference to the centre, gradually completes the covering of the wound. During this period the sensibility of the wounded part decreases, and the heat and painful distention disappear, as the inflammation subsides. The newly formed cellular tissue acquires a contractile power, by which the wound is curtailed in its dimensions, and the divided surfaces are brought closer together, the bond of union putting on finally a fibrous appearance and consistency. Lastly, the newformed skin, from being of a blue color, delicate in its texture, and highly vascular, becomes changed into a dense, firm, and almost insensible substance, contracting, at the same time, its dimensions still farther.—With this concludes the healthy and natural process of cure by the second intention, which, it may be observed, admits of division into three stages,—those, viz., of inflammation, usually in large wounds accompanied by general sympathetic fever, and lasting from three to six days; suppuration, the duration of which is irregular; and cicatrization, by which the healing of the wound is at length fully accomplished.

A mild degree of inflammation necessarily, as we have seen, accompanies the process of granulation and suppuration; but should this inflammatory action run to excess, or become deficient, the cure is alike impeded. Hence we have wounds whose cure is impeded by defect of action; or, as every wound secreting matter may be considered as an ulcer, we have what are termed *irritable* and *indolent* ulcers. The *irritable* ulcer is attended with acute pain. Its surface is sometimes whitish or ash colored, but oftener of a brownish red. There are no distinct granulations; the margin is abrupt and irregular, and the discharge is thin and serous, often tinged with the blood, and frequently so acrid as to excoriate the neighboring parts. Irritable ulcers occur in subjects whose powers of life have been too highly fostered, and in animals of a delicate and susceptible habit of body. They are also frequently the effect of improper treatment, such as the application of substances too strongly stimulant, the use of undue pressure of straps or bandages, or want of cleanliness. The *indolent* ulcer, more rare in animals than the former, is distinguished by its thick, smooth, and callous edges, which cause the sore to wear an appearance of great depth. Its surface is smooth, glistening, and destitute of distinct granulations, varying in color, but generally dark grey, or brownish. The discharge is viscid, and usually adheres tenaciously to the surface of the sore. It is often accompanied by a considerable degree of swelling. Neither of these ulcers show any tendency to cicatrize, until the nature of their

action undergoes the necessary change into what constitutes the condition of the simple healthy ulcer, such as has already been described while detailing the process of cure by the second intention. Ulcers of long standing are apt to assume the indolent form, and in this state are found to be of very tedious and difficult cure. We should also notice that certain disordered conditions of the system tend to delay the healing of wounds. These will, of course, require to be watched for, and obviated where possible. The state of the digestive organs, in particular, will often demand a careful attention.

Such are the details which it has been considered necessary to give with reference to the natural process of healing wounds, and to the conditions opposed to its success. It will be requisite that they should be kept in view during the perusal of the succeeding pages; because upon them, as affording the only proper guides to a rational and scientific practice, the principals of treating the various kinds of wounds now to be described will be found to be wholly grounded. Nature has already been too frequently outraged by the ill-judged interference of the groom and the farrier, who should be contented to walk more humbly in her train, striving to distinguish her methods, and rendering their plans of treatment subservient to her aims.

Wounds receive their most common and appropriate classification from the different manners in which they have been produced. We have thus (I.) *Incised* wounds, or such as have been caused by instruments having a sharp edge or point; (II.) *Contused* wounds, or such as owe their origin to contact with bodies which act only by their mass, or by the swiftness of their motion—or, if at rest, by the resistance which they offer to the motions of the animal; and (III.) *Lacerated* wounds, where the tissues of the body are subjected to too high a degree of tension, to which they yield, and are forcibly torn asunder.

I. INCISED WOUNDS.—An incised wound is one of the most common accidents to which the lower animals are exposed, and presents itself in a considerable variety of forms. These will admit of being reduced to three principal divisions, viz.: 1, The *simple incised* wound, which is susceptible of cure by the first intention; 2, The *suppurative* wound which can only be healed by the process of granulation and cicatrization; and, 3, The *punctured* wound, which differs from the others by its breadth being small in proportion to its depth, and which admits of cure sometimes by the first and sometimes by the second intention.

1. Simple Incised Wounds.—The great object, in all cases of simple incised wounds, ought to be to attain an union by adhesion. Some veterinary surgeons tell us, that, in the lower animals, and especially in the horse, it is impossible to achieve a cure by the first intention. They would have spoken more correctly had they contented themselves with maintaining that such a cure was often a matter of difficulty. Daily experience shows instances of the wound attending blood-letting being united without the formation of matter; and Blaine, with every other veterinary of eminence, admits the possibility of thus healing far more extensive injuries. The experiments of Duhamel and Hunter show even that portions may be entirely remove from one part of the animal system to another, and yet perfect adhesion be obtained. Yet it must be allowed that a considerable obstacle to the success of this process of cure is found in the strong tendency to inflammatory action which seems to characterize the horse; and a still greater obstacle in the restlessness of the animal, and the difficulty of subjecting him to due control. But the proportion of successful cases has been too great, where the immediate union has been judiciously aimed at, for the practice to be allowed to fall into disuse; and the attempt may always be attended with this satisfactory assurance, that even in cases of failure, matters are placed in no worse condition than before, as the cure by the second intention still remains open to us, and what would otherwise have been our first resource may be accomplished still with the same ease as formerly, while the chance of doing better has not been neglected.

(To be Continued.)

"I say," said a dandy to an intelligent mechanic, "I say, I've got an idea in my head." "Well," replied the other, "If you don't cherish it with great care, it will die for want of companions."

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Baltimore Farmer.

Edward P. Roberts,

Respected Friend—I have received thy letter of the 13th inst., containing 12 queries relative to the culture and suitableness of the most approved species of grasses, for dairy purposes, intended for the information of a gentleman to the South. And while I comply most cheerfully in replying thereto, I hope I shall be excused, at this busy season of the year, for making my answers as concise as possible. I am fully sensible that the subjects to which thou hast called my attention, are vitally important, and are entitled to a more minute and extensive notice than I have leisure now to devote to them, but if a plain account of my opinions and practice, will be of any service to our Southern subscriber and inquirer, or to others, they are at thy service.

1st Query. Is clover suited to being grazed by cattle, horses, &c.—or is it more profitable to cut it and soil the cattle with it?

In reply to this query, I may observe, that Red clover is good for grazing cattle; but in order to derive the full benefit of enriching the land by it, the cattle ought not to graze on it until it is nearly or quite in bloom, whereby the droppings of the cattle are in some degree covered by the clover, and the evaporation of the more valuable portions of the manure, thus to a considerable extent, prevented. The cattle should be taken off early enough in the fall to leave a good cover, to protect the roots of the clover, and prevent their being drawn out by the winter frosts.—Clover is now generally known to be the best of all grasses for enriching and improving poor land; it should, therefore, be sown with all the varieties of Spear grasses, viz:—Orchard Grass, Timothy, Tall Meadow-Oat, and Herds grass, if the latter be sown on dry mellow land.

Although Red clover is not the best grass for grazing cattle, yet it is essential to the grazing, as it fertilizes the land, and thereby promotes the growth of White clover and green grass, *poa pratensis*, which are considered as the richest and most acceptable to cattle of all grasses.

Soiling of cattle in the stalls have two good properties in it, viz. cattle thus fed furnish more manure, and require less land to provide the necessary supplies of provender, but these are not gained without additional expense, and great risk to the health of the cattle, which is certain to be impaired more or less, unless they are permitted to range abroad a part of each day.

2d Query. Is lucerne better suited to soiling milch cows than the common red clover; does it yield more green fodder, and is it earlier?

3d Query. Is orchard grass calculated to being grazed by cattle—does it sustain much loss from the treading down of the cattle while feeding?

Answer to the 2d and 3d queries. The cheapest and earliest article for soiling, is, I think, the Tall Meadow Oat grass—*avena elatior*. The Lucerne is equally early, and as good or better for soiling; but its culture is more difficult and expensive. The Red clover soon follows them, and when ready to cut we have no occasion for a better article to soil with. The Orchard grass and tall meadow oat, affords the most pasture of any of the Spear grasses I am acquainted with, and will make good and suitable hay for cattle if sown thick, and cut when in flower, or rather before; continuing longer in sandy land than most other grasses and bears the trampling of cattle well.

I shall now answer the following of thy questions under the same general head:

4th Query. Is it considered judicious to sow clover seed and orchard grass seed together to graze upon?

5th Query. Is it considered sound economy to sow the above grasses together for hay? In either case; what are the respective proportions of seed of each that should be sown to the acre?

6th Query. Will the orchard grass mature sufficiently early to be cut with the clover for hay?

7th Query. What quantity of orchard grass when sown alone, should be sown on an acre intended for hay?

8th Query. Should a larger quantity of orchard grass be sown on an acre intended for grazing than on one intended to be cut for hay.

9th Query. Will Herds grass bear grazing: and is there much loss resulting from the hoofs of the cattle.

10th Query. Which of all the artificial grasses

within your knowledge would you prefer for grazing, and which for soiling?

11th Query. Which of the artificial grasses is the most profitable for hay, regard being had to its nutritious quality, facility for curing, and adaptation as food for cattle?

I am in the regular practice of sowing from 5 to 6 quarts of clover seed to the acre, in March, on land that was sowed in the previous fall with Orchard grass, or tall meadow oat. They are in flower about the same time and are well calculated to support the clover, and be mowed together. The requisite quantity of orchard grass seed for an acre, depends much on how well it has been cleaned and prepared for sowing. I sow about 2 bushels when clean, first preparing it as follows:—lay the seed about 4 inches thick on a floor; make it thoroughly damp by repeatedly watering it well, and care should be taken to turn it frequently. It should remain thus for about 36 hours, which renders the seed heavier, causes it to fall freer from the hand, and enables the sower to distribute it more evenly, it not being from its increased specific gravity so liable to be affected by the wind. Another advantage gained is—it vegetates with much greater certainty.

Herds grass makes good hay for Milch cows, being soft and nutritious, but the yield is not equal to to other grasses, either for hay or pasture.—It may, however, be sown to profit on cold damp lands, where it thrives better than on dry land, and will grow on land too wet for any of the other grasses enumerated above.

I prefer clover and orchard grass mixed to feed cattle with in hay or pasture: and timothy and clover for horses. Although the clover ripens earlier than the timothy; yet if cut when in bloom, they make a better hay than either do separately. Owing to the astringent quality of the timothy, horses fed alone on it, constantly, become costive, if not feverish, and sometimes both; these being necessary consequences of such a condition of the bowels, when long continued. This injurious and natural tendency of the timothy, is corrected by the clover; its admixture therefore with the latter is absolutely necessary to the preservation of the health of horses. Should some of the clover when mowed with the timothy be so ripe as to crumble on making it into hay, it should not be considered as a loss; it falls to the ground where it decomposes, and it part repays the soil for what it has abstracted from it, and thus serves to fertilize it and enable it the better to nourish and bring forth its next crop.

12th Query. What quantity of seed of each of the several grasses should be sown,—when—and how should the ground be prepared, manured, &c.

Answer to the 12th query. In order to prepare lands in the best manner for grass seed, all the native grass and weeds must be completely eradicated by the culture of mellowing crops; such as Indian corn, Tobacco, Cotton or Potatoes, or by a cleansing fallow of repeated ploughings and harrowing during the spring and summer; and if not rich enough to produce from five to six barrels, of five bushels each of each of corn to the acre, manure the land and plough it in with a shallow furrow just before sowing the seed. If lime or ashes should be used, it will be best to harrow them in.

I prefer sowing the Spear grass seeds in the latitude of Baltimore from the 1st to the 25th of September. However, on stiff clay they may be sown later, as also on sandy lands, owing to the injurious effects resulting from their heated surface. For every degree south of, and parallel with, Baltimore, and the sea-coast, sow the spear grass seeds about ten days later: and in the spring sow clover seed ten days earlier.

I sow about the same quantity of oat-grass seed as of orchard, and about 5 quarts of timothy seed, and 1-2 a bushel of Herds. It is the neatest way to sow the spear grasses by themselves: nor do they require, in my opinion, the protection of grain crops; but it is, however, sometimes a convenience to sow these seeds on wheat, rye and oat fields, and often very judicious in a routine of crops. It is not, nevertheless, always best on grazing farms, the shattering grain frequently proving a weed to the succeeding grass crops, whilst those grain crops, themselves abstract much of the nutriment which should have been permitted to, and otherwise would, have sustained the grass. Respectfully, thy friend,

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

CLAIRMONT, 6th Month 20, 1835.

From the New York Cultivator.

Calcareous Manures.

We have been reading, with much interest, and we believe profit, "RUFFIN'S Essay on Calcareous Manures," a copy of the second edition of which has been politely forwarded to us by the author. It is a pamphlet of 116 closely printed 8vo pages—is sold by J. W. Campbell, Petersburg, and Gideon B. Smith, Baltimore, booksellers, at 75 cents the copy, and by the author, at Shellbanks, Va. at a reduced price by the quantity.

Mr. Ruffin is a gentleman of chemical knowledge, a practical farmer, and editor of the Farmer's Register, a work replete with valuable information in rural affairs. He seems to be peculiarly fitted, by location, talents and persevering investigation, for the work he has furnished us: and we think he has succeeded in pointing out the defects which exist in a portion of our soils, and in suggesting the sure means of correcting them. We do not hesitate to say, that the pamphlet will prove a valuable acquisition to any farmer, who has a spark of ambition to better his practice, and we hope the author will meet the ample reward, in the sale of the work, which he justly merits, for his patient labors to improve the condition of our husbandry.

The work is divided into three parts, viz. 1 Theory; 2 Practice; and, 3 Appendix. The second part details the author's experiments with calcareous manures, upon his farm, and the results, for nearly twenty years. These go to sustain, we think pretty fully, the theory which he lays down in the first part. The lands upon which the experiments were made, are somewhat of the character of those which extend from the east end of Long Island to Florida, upon the tide waters of the Atlantic; and, with the exception that they probably contain more clay, appear to be similar to what are denominated the Albany barrens, Kinderhook plains, and to a large portion of Saratoga county. The natural growth is pines, oaks and whortleberry bushes, and, when cleared, common sorrel; the soil is destitute of stones, and earthy matters are, apparently a deposit, from overflowing waters, at a remote period of time. The experiments were made with shell marl, containing 25 to 37 per cent carbonate of lime, mixed with sand.

We will remark here, that as the calcareous earth is the benefiting property of the marl, other calcareous earths may be substituted; and on sands, clay marls, it is believed, if convenient, may be more profitably applied than shell marl, which latter does not often occur in the interior. Mr. R. gives the following classification of manures, a designating its strongest or most valuable agency, to the next strongest and so on.

"Substances which form manures, are either
"Alimentary, or serving as food for plants—(a) feathers, hair, woolen rags, pounded bones, (b) all putrescent animal and vegetable substances, as dung stable and farmyard manures, (a) straw, (a) green crops ploughed in. (a).

"Solvent of alimentary manures,—as quick lime, (a) potash and soap lie? (a) ashes not drawn? (a) paring and burning the surface of the soil. (a).

"Mordants—serving to fix other manures in soils,—as calcareous earth, including lime become mild by age, (a) chalk, (a) limestone gravel, (a) wood ashes, (b) fossil shells, (a) marl (a calcareous clay,) (a) old mortar.

"Neutralizing acids,—as all calcareous manures, (b) quicklime, (b) potash and soap lie, (b) wood ashes, (c).

"Mechanical, or improving by altering the texture of soil—as all calcareous manures, (c) marl, (b) clay sand, fermenting vegetable manures, (b) green manures, (b) unfermented litter. (b).

"Stimulating,—as nitre? common salt?

"Specific, or furnishing ingredients necessary for particular plants—as sulphate of lime, or gypsum, (for clover,) phosphate of lime, (for wheat,) in bones, (a) and drawn ashes, (a) salt?"

"Calcareous earth, or carbonate of lime" says Mr. R. "is lime combined with carbonic acid, and may be converted into pure or quick-lime, by heat—and quick-lime, by exposure to the air, soon returns to its former state of calcareous earth. It forms limestone, marble, chalk and shells, with very small admixtures of other substances. Thus the term calcareous earth will not be used here to include either lime, in its pure state, or any of the numerous combinations which lime forms with the various acids, except that one (carbonate of lime) which is beyond

comparison the most abundant throughout the world, and most important as an ingredient of soils. Pure lime attracts all acids so powerfully, that it is never presented by nature except in combination with some one of them, and generally with the carbonic acid. When this compound is thrown into any stronger acid, as, muriatic, nitric, or even strong vinegar,—the lime being more powerfully attracted, unites with, and is dissolved by the stronger acid, and lets go the carbonic, which escapes with effervescence in the form of air. In this manner the carbonate of lime, or calcareous earth, may not only be easily distinguished by silicious, and aluminous earth, but also from all other combinations of lime."

We mark another from p. 10, with the view of impressing upon the mind of the reader the very important truths which it conveys, and which are seldom duly appreciated by the ordinary farmer.

"All earths, when as pure as they are ever furnished by nature, are entirely barren, as might be inferred from a description of their qualities, [described in p. 9]: nor would any addition of putrescent manures enable either of the earths to support healthy vegetable life.

"The mixture of the three earths in due proportions, will correct the defects of all, and with a sufficiency of animal or vegetable matter, putrescent, and soluble in water, a soil is formed in which plants can extend their roots freely, yet be firmly supported, and derive all the needful supplies of air, water, and warmth, without being hurt by too much of either. Such is the natural surface of almost all the habitable world: and though the qualities and value of soils are as variable as the proportions of their ingredients are innumerable, yet they are mostly so constituted, that no one earthy ingredient is so abundant, but that the texture of the soil is mechanically suited to some one valuable crop,—as some plants require a degree of closeness, and others of openness in the soil, which would cause other plants to decline or perish."

After describing the soil, the general characteristics of which we have mentioned, and the state of agriculture in the tide water district of Virginia, Mr. R. proceeds, in Chap. 3, to describe the different capacities of soils, for receiving improvement, in which he lays down the following propositions:

"Proposition 1. Soils naturally poor, and such soils reduced to poverty by cultivation, are essentially different in their powers of retaining putrescent manures: and under like circumstances, the fitness of any soil to be enriched by any manures, is in proportion to what was its natural fertility.

"2. The natural sterility of the soils of lower Virginia, [and of like soils elsewhere,] is caused by such soils being destitute of calcareous earth, and their being injured by the presence and effects of vegetable acid.

"3. The fertilizing effects of calcareous earth are chiefly produced by its power of neutralizing acids, and of combining putrescent manures with soils, between which there would otherwise be but little chemical attraction."

"4. Poor and acid soils cannot be improved durably, or profitably, by putrescent manures, without previously making them calcareous, and thereby correcting the defect in their constitution.

"Calcareous manures will give to our worst soils, a power of retaining putrescent manures equal to that of the best—and will cause more productive-

"*When any substance is mentioned as combining with one or more other substances, as different manures with each other, or with soil, I mean that a union is formed by chemical attraction, and not by simple mixture. Mixtures are made by mechanical means, and may be separated in like manner; but combinations are chemical, and require some stronger chemical attraction to take away either of the bodies so united.

"When two substances combine, they both lose their previous peculiar qualities, or neutralize them for each other, and form a third substance different from both. Thus if certain known proportions of muriatic acid, and pure or caustic soda, be brought together, their strong attraction will cause them to combine immediately. The strong corrosive acid quality of the one, and the equally peculiar alkaline taste and powers of the other, will neutralize or entirely destroy each other, and the compound formed is—common salt—the qualities of which are strongly marked, but totally different from those of either of its component parts."

ness—and yield more profit, than any other improvement practicable in lower Virginia."

The defect in many of the pine lands in the interior, is not only the want of calcareous, but of argillaceous matter—clay: they lack the adhesive quality, which calcareous earth in a measure, but not sufficiently, supplies. The blue and other clay marks, which are found, in many districts, to underlay the soil, offer, therefore, the most efficient means of improving our sands. We have occasionally, though not systematically, applied the blue clay, containing 25 to 30 per cent carbonate of lime, on literally blowing sand hills, at the rate of 300 to 400 bushels, or 20 cart loads, to the acre, and the results fully sustain the high opinions of Mr. R. of the benefits imparted to these soils by calcareous applications. The soil has become more adhesive, sorrel has disappeared, and there is no longer the former marked difference in the products of the hill and the swale. We have often expressed the opinion, produced by these results, that a load of blue clay has been of more permanent benefit to some of our land than a load of putrescent manure. And in passing over the sandy plains which skirt the rich bottoms on the Connecticut river, we have thought that our blue clay was the material wanted to impart to them adhesiveness and fertility, with the aid, however, of putrescent manures, which, after all, afford the only alimentary nourishment to plants.

Calcareous earth is an essential ingredient in all good soils, though much less of it is required than of sand or clay, and may therefore be artificially supplied at comparative small expense. From 20 to 40 cart-loads per acre of clay marl would double, if not quadruple, the value of our light sands. We hope soon to be able to detail some interesting experiments upon marling, by a gentleman of high standing.

In discussing the second proposition, Mr. Ruffin details the result of nineteen chemical examinations of soil, taken from different localities, all from situations which, from their proximity to calcareous rock, were supposed most likely to present highly calcareous soils. These experiments show the error of an opinion generally entertained, that the soil in limestone formations always abound in carbonate of lime. Where the limestone is hard, and in its natural beds, the debris, or pulverized portion, is often so minute as to form hardly a perceptible constituent. This fact explains the utility of the practice which prevails in Pennsylvania, as communicated to us by Dr. Darlington, of applying lime on lime-stone lands. The benefits of the application seem to be two-fold: In the form of quick lime it operates as a solvent, and renders soluble the vegetable matter in the soil: and in that of a carbonate, or mild lime, it improves the soil mechanically, and increases its capacity for combining with, and preventing the waste of, putrescent manures. Mr. Ruffin also examined specimens of soils from the western and southern prairies, from localities abounding in shell marl, or soft, and decomposing limestone. These gave an abundant proportion of carbonate of lime, and, in some instances it existed in excess, so as to render the soils sterile.

In acid and neutral soils, Mr. Ruffin supposes that carbonate of lime may have originally existed, and that it may have been decomposed, and the lime taken up, by the gradual formation of vegetable acid, until the acid neutralized and balanced each other, leaving no considerable excess of either. There are several of the vegetable acids, and among them the oxalic, which abounds in sorrel, that have a stronger affinity for acids than carbonic acid, and when coming in contact with carbonate of lime, would of course decompose it and unite with the base. These acids, Mr. R. contends, are poisonous to cultivated crops. The burning of newly cleared lands is so essential to the first crop, that no good return is expected unless there has been "a good burn," and spots of a new fallow which escape the fire are comparatively barren, until the soil has been broken up and ameliorated by atmospheric or other influence. The fire does not add to the vegetable matter in the soil; it diminishes it; but it produces some chemical change beneficial to the crop, either by the solvent quality of the ashes which it produces, or neutralizing some noxious property in the soil.

In discussing the 3d and 4th propositions, our author shows, that "silicious earths can have no power, chemical or mechanical, either to attract enriching manures, or to preserve them when act-

ually placed in contact;" and that they "give out freely all they have received, not only to a growing crop, but to the sun, air, and water, so as soon to lose the whole;" that "aluminous earth, by its closeness, mechanically excludes those agents of decomposition, heat, air and moisture, which sand so freely admits;" and that therefore although clay lands retain manure longer, they only retain it mechanically. The means by which calcareous earths act as improving manures, are, "completely preserving putrescent manures from waste, and yielding them freely for use;"—"their power of neutralizing acids," & of "altering the texture & absorbency of soils."

We will close our notice of this valuable work, for the present, with another extract, explaining the author's views of the operation of manures in the soil, which strongly inculcate the propriety of applying dung in its unfermented, or partially fermented state of ploughing it in, and of cropping the ground with hoed plants, which come to maturity in autumn. We propose, however, unless admonished that we are trespassing upon the publisher's rights, to copy some of Mr. Ruffin's experiments with marl, to show to the readers of the Cultivator the positive and important benefits which have resulted from marling, and to serve as a guide in some measure to their practice.

"Except the very small proportions of earthy, saline and metallic matters that may be in animal and vegetable manures, the whole balance of their bulk (and the whole of whatever can feed plants,) is composed of different elements, which are known only in the form of gases—into which they must be finally resolved, after going through all the various stages of fermentation and decomposition. So far from sinking in the earth, these final results could not be possibly confined there, but must escape into the atmosphere as soon as they take a gaseous form, unless immediately taken up by the organs of growing plants. It is probable that but a small portion of any dressing of manure remains long enough in the soil to make this final change—and that nearly all is used by growing plants, during previous changes, or carried off by air and water. During the progress of the many changes caused by fermentation and decomposition, every soluble product may certainly sink as low as the rains penetrate; but it cannot descend lower than the water, and that, together with the soluble manure, will be again drawn up by the roots of plants. One exception, however, seems probable. Should the soil need draining, to take off water passing beneath the surface, the soluble manure might be carried off by those springs; and this supposed result receives strong confirmation from the complete loss of fertility which is often observed in spots over a foundation that is springy in wet seasons, but which have been kept under tillage, without being drained. We are as yet but little informed as to the particular changes made, and the various new substances successively formed, and then decomposed, during the whole duration of putrescent manures in the soil—and no field for discovery would better reward the investigations of the agricultural chemist. For want of this knowledge we proceed at random in using manures, instead of being enabled to conform to any rule founded on scientific principles; nor can we hope so to manage manures with regard to their fermentation, the time and manner of application, mixing with other substances, &c., as to enable the crops to seize every enriching result as soon as it is produced, and to postpone as long as possible the final results of decomposition,—which ought to be the ends sought in every application of putrescent manure."

We cannot close this brief notice, without asking the intelligent reader to reflect on the incalculable advantage of science to husbandry, when combined with practical operations. Mr. Ruffin, we suspect, is self-taught in chemical science; and yet within his limited sphere of operations, he is teaching invaluable truths, mostly before unknown or unappreciated, to his countrymen, which ere long may, in all probability, lead to the addition of annual millions to the value of our agricultural products. If such benefits can result from the limited exertions of a single individual, who is able to devote to the subject but a portion of his time, what benefits might the community not expect from the united exertions of twenty such men, specially directed to the subject, in all the departments of husbandry—in a school of Scientific and Practical Agriculture—under the liberal patronage of the state, or of associated wealth?

Summary.

THE COMMOTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

The following is much the most clear and distinct account we have yet seen, of the late detection of a conspiracy in the State of Mississippi, having for its object a general massacre of the Whites, the white ringleaders excepted:

HORRIBLE CONSPIRACY.

From the Clinton Miss. Gazette of July 11.

Since the commencement of our editorial labors we have not been thrust upon the performance of a duty so melancholy, as that to which we are called at the present time.

A few days anterior to the 4th of July, various circumstances excited some suspicion in the minds of a few respectable citizens of Madison county, in the neighborhood of Beatie's Bluff, of an insurrection among the slaves of that settlement being about to occur. Several slaves were at different times overheard, whilst engaged in secret conversation relative to the supposed plot. A scrutiny such as the crisis seemed to demand, forthwith instituted, which led to the development of facts of a most startling and extraordinary character. It was very soon ascertained, in the progress of the examination which ensued, that two individuals, by name Cotton and Saunders, both of them steam doctors by profession, were prominently concerned in this nefarious scheme. Both these individuals were immediately apprehended. A large meeting of the citizens of Madison county was held, to deliberate upon the momentous crisis which had arisen, at which it was unanimously resolved that a committee of investigation would be immediately organized in the name and upon the responsibility of the whole body of the citizens, to use all necessary means for ferreting out this nefarious plot, and bringing the offenders to speedy justice. This committee, thus organized, composed of thirteen of the most respectable citizens of the county, men of elevated standing in the community for moral worth, integrity, and discretion, proceeded, as soon as possible, to the task assigned them: and discovering that the evidences of a conspiracy having been formed were perfectly conclusive, and that the guilt of Cotton and Saunders was placed beyond any doubt, with little delay, ordered them to a public execution, by hanging, which took place in the town of Livingston on Saturday the fourth day of July.

Before Cotton was hung, he made repeated confessions of his guilt, both privately and publicly, in presence of an immense multitude, and furnished a detail of the plan of operations agreed on, and a list of the prominent conspirators. It seems from Cotton's confession, which was, as to the most essential particulars reduced to writing previous to his death, and subscribed by him in presence of numerous witnesses, that he was an accomplice of the celebrated Murrel, and he in fact acknowledged that he had been a member of two grand councils in association of Murrel himself. The project embraced the slave region from Maryland to Louisiana, and contemplated the total destruction of the white population of all the slave States, and the absolute conquest and dominion of the country, a large number of bold, enterprising, and unprincipled white men are concerned in the scheme, scattered over the whole line of contemplated operations, who have succeeded in engaging the aid of such among the negro population as, from their peculiar characteristics, were regarded as best suited to such an enterprise—the bold, the sagacious, the desperate. Arms and ammunition have been procured, and deposited in various places, and other arrangements effected which were deemed essential to the adoption of incipient operations.

The publication of the Murrel pamphlet is understood to have precipitated the attempted execution of the plot, and to have induced earlier hostile movements, by several months than was originally contemplated. So far as we have been informed, the scheme of operations agreed on was as follows: On the night of the fourth of July, an attack was to be made on the town of Vernon, in Madison county, at a time when most of the population would be asleep. The whites thus taken by surprise were to be indiscriminately butchered. All the ammunition and arms of the town were to be seized, and the whole force of the insurgents, as rapidly as possible was, directed against the town of Livingston,

where similar proceedings were to be had. By the time this could be accomplished, it was expected the whole body of the white population would be overcome with panic, and be constrained to fly from the scene of terror; and every black in the country, able to wield the weapons of warfare, would be found arrayed around the insurgent standard. This army of incendiaries was then to march upon the town of Clinton, burning, sacking and laying desolate the country as they advanced. By the time the destruction of Clinton could have been accomplished, it was expected that the insurgent army would be greatly strengthened and amount perhaps to several thousand. A precipitous march was then to be made to the county of Claiborne, along the skirts of Warren, the whole country upon the river bank was to be ravaged and inundated with the blood of men, women and children.

Such are the outlines of this plan of conspiracy, related by those who have witnessed much of the investigation which has taken place on the subject in Madison county.

We are assured by a gentleman who was in Livingston on Monday last, that the utmost order seems to prevail in the community there. An intense excitement certainly exists among the whole white population; but the excitement is of that awful and profound character which discloses not itself in noise and uproar. The committee of investigation occupy a room withdrawn from the multitude, and the utmost calmness and dignity have marked their whole proceedings.

The investigations which take place, as the various cases are brought before them for consideration are conducted in a manner that would not discredit the most dignified judicial tribunal of the country. Every opportunity is afforded to persons inculpated of cross-examining witnesses, introducing testimony in their defence, and explaining all doubtful points by their own voluntary statements, which the most humane could desire; and, what is truly creditable, not a word of unkindness is permitted to be addressed to the culprit on trial, and no question was propounded to any of the witnesses calculated to produce a statement of the case not entirely in accordance with truth and justice. We are told that five white men altogether, have been hung in Livingston. Ruel Blake, one of the prime movers of the conspiracy, and who, it was said, was the individual designated to lead on the army of incendiaries against this county, had fled in dismay, but was apprehended at Vicksburgh, carried back to Livingston and tried, and executed on yesterday, between three and four o'clock. The number of negroes executed we have not heard precisely enumerated, but suppose it to amount to some ten or fifteen.

We are just informed that Hunter one of the chiefs of the conspiracy, has been apprehended near Benton, in Yazoo county, and that he has made some material disclosures in addition to those already made.

A committee, similar to the one in Madison, have been in session for several days in Clinton. Various suspected white men, from different parts of the county, have been arrested, brought before them and discharged. Several negroes have also been hauled up, but nothing having been elicited which authorized punishment, they were set at liberty.

We sincerely trust that our countrymen will be on the alert throughout the State; for indeed we do feel that there is danger abroad. Timely precautions will insure our perfect safety, and utterly defeat this abominable project; but inaction and apathy may be productive of consequences which we do not dare to name.

FOREIGN.

By the ship Lowell, Capt. Crocker, at this port on Monday, and the Troy at New York on Tuesday, London dates to June 30th, and Liverpool to July 1st, have been received.

Petitions were flowing into the House of Lords in favor of abolishing the stamp duty on newspapers. We noticed in the speeches of the members in favor of the abolition some rather equivocal compliments to the managers of the present mammoth establishments.

It was reported in Paris that France only waits for the apology of Congress to commence the fulfillment on her part of the treaty of 1832.

The French and English naval forces are to be united on the coast of Spain, and an auxiliary army

is to be despatched to the seat of war under the auspices of the French Government.

It is stated, on rather questionable grounds, that the Emperor of Russia has offered a pardon and liberty to return to Poland, to such Polish refugees, as will serve in the army of Carlos.

Zumalacarregui, the Carlist General is dead.—Erasa, his successor, is also stated to have been killed by a fall from his horse.

The marriage of the Queen of Portugal with the Duke de Nemours, is said to have been wholly given up.

Mr. Cobbett's funeral took place on the 29th June.—Charles Matthews died on the 29th, and his Highness Hassan Pacha, the Bey of Tunis, on the 29th.

A conspiracy against the Russian government was detected in May. More than 60 persons were arrested.—The news was carried to Hamburg by the Captain of a vessel;—all letters were opened at the Foreign Letter Office, to prevent the matter from being communicated abroad.

Texas.—Capt Moore, of the schr Shenandoah, at New Orleans, from Brazoria, reports that the Texonians had seized upon the fort at Anahuac, garrisoned by one hundred men, whom they captured and sent to San Felipe. The people of Anahuac, on the 7th rose upon the Mexican soldiers quartered in that place, and captured their fort, which was no sooner done, than they offered to desert Santa Anna, and join the Texonians, but instead of receiving them, the people drove them far into the prairies towards Nacogdoches—and also reports that the people on the Brassos river were organizing a military force to proceed immediately to the defence of the town of San Antonio.

From Para.—By the arrival at Salem on Thursday, of the Baltimore, Capt Richards, from Para, the Salem Gazette has received information that the expedition, so long expected from Rio Janeiro, arrived at Para, 22d June, with a new President for that province, and he having corresponded with Vinagre immediately on his arrival, the latter finally consented to give up the Presidency. On the 26th he was installed, with the usual ceremonies, and on the day following, Vinagre delivered up the fortified points, making his soldiers at the same time lay down their arms.

Massacre in Cuba.—The N. Y. Mercantile states that a letter from Matanzas of the 21st ult, furnishes information that an insurrection of the negroes had taken place on a small plantation, who murdered all the whites, and proceeded to a neighboring village, where, after committing further depredations and killing some of the inhabitants, they were finally overcome and made prisoners. On the arrival of this news at Matanzas, an armed force was immediately despatched to take charge of the prisoners and to suppress any further attempt at insurrection.

From Lagaira.—We have been favored with an extract of a letter from Lagaira, dated the 10th of July, (received via St. Thomas) which states that a change of government had been effected by the opposition—a military movement—and that the President and Vice President, J. M. Vargas and Dr Navarte, had been put on board the Aurora, for St. Thomas, and sent out of the country. Every thing was done in a quiet manner, but it was difficult to foresee the consequences that would result from this measure. The people expressed great confidence in General Paez, and all would depend upon the course he should adopt. All business was at a stand. The writer recommends his correspondent in a postscript, not to place any confidence in the idle stories which would be circulated relative to this affair.—N. Y. Gazette.

Rev. E. K. Avery.—A New York paper states that this individual is now with his father in the western part of this State, and that he preached once a week to very crowded houses, without any symptoms of disturbance.

The Season.—The early forebodings of the croakers in relation to the unfruitfulness of the season, have, so far, as they usually do, prove groundless. The grain crop in some sections of the country is represented to be unusually large, in others middling, and in very few places does it fall much below the average yield, and the quality is represented as excellent; so that on the whole, the crop may be considered a fair one. Indian Corn, till within a few weeks, was backward and was considered injured by worms. Otherwise it looked well. The

favorable weather of the last month has brought it forward with astonishing rapidity, so that it is now nearly as forward as usual, and its appearance is promising. The hay crop, though rather light, has come in much better than was expected, and has generally, been got in such fine order, as in a considerable degree to compensate for its deficiency in quantity. Many farmers in this vicinity, consider their crop full an average one.—*Worcester Spy*.

Shocking Accident.—An accident of a dreadful and shocking nature, occurred in a cotton factory in Chester last week. A young woman named Julia Cook, about twenty years of age, in passing an upright iron shaft, revolving within less than a foot of two perpendicular timbers, was caught by the clothes, drawn between them and horribly mutilated. When first entangled, she fell and was drawn around it in a circular form, and as her body passed between it and the adjoining timber, both of her legs were broken, a shoulder dislocated and her body and face lacerated in a most shocking manner. The space between the shaft and timbers hardly equalled a foot and through this medium her body made near forty rapid revolutions! Some hopes are entertained of her life, although she is a mere melancholy wreck of suffering humanity.

Northampton Courier.

Marriages.

In Portland, Mr. Albert Tukey to Miss Mary J. Coolbroth.
In Bowdoinham, Mr. Seth Sumner to Miss Susan Rodgers.
In Whitefield, Capt. Johnson Burbanks to Miss Rachel B. Choate.
In Eastport, Rev. Wm. Francis Nelson, of Richmond, Va. to Miss Susan L. Hayden.

Deaths.

In Edgcomb, Capt. Westbrook Parsons, aged about 25.
In Jefferson, Dr. Samuel Heath, aged 73.
In Bangor, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Gen. John Williams, aged 40.
At sea, on board schr. Rolla, of Boston, Capt. William Parritt, of Eastport, master of said vessel, aged 27.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY Aug. 3.

Reported for the Boston Patriot.

At Market, 510 Beef Cattle, 25 Cows and Calves, 2940 Sheep, and 260 Swine. About 150 Beef Cattle, and 120 Sheep, were at market last week. 50 Beef Cattle, and 100 Swine remain unsold.

PRICES. Beef Cattle—We quote to conform to last week—a few very fine at 34s 6d; prime at 31s 6d a 33s; good at 29s a 30s 9d; thin at 24s a 28 6d.
Cows and Calves—Good Cows are much inquired for. Sales at 18, 23, 25, 27, 30 and 337.

Sheep—Sales quick. Ordinary at 8s, 9s and 16s 6d; middling 11s 3d, 12s and 12s 6d; better qualities 13s 6d, 14s, and 15s; Wethers 15s, 16s 6d, 18s and 21s.

Swine—Market full—very few wanted at retail. A lot of about 150 changed hands at about 4 1-8c, two thirds small pigs. At retail 5 and 6 for large, and 6 and 7 for small.

Notice.

The members of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society are reminded that their assessment of one dollar must be paid in the month of September, in order that the Society may avail itself of the bounty from the State. WILLIAM NOYES, Recording Secretary of the Society, is authorized to receive the same.

Per order of the Trustees.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Sarson Chase, Jr. and Andrew H. Lord in the Sleigh, Gig and Wagon making business, under the firm of CHASE & LORD, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The subscriber will continue the business at the old stand and will attend faithfully to all work in his line. A. H. LORD.
East Turner, Feb'y 19, 1835.

For Sale.

Just received and for sale at this office, the *Complete Farmer and Rural Economist*; containing a compendious epitome of the most important branches of Agriculture and Rural Economy, by Thomas G. Fessenden. Also, the *New American Gardener*, by T. G. Fessenden; the *New American Orchardist*, by Wm. Kenrick; the *Northern Shepherd*, by a Committee of the Ken. Co. Ag. Society; 1st and 2d vols. of the *Maine Farmer*, neatly bound; *Six Months in a Convent*, by Miss Reed; Letter and Pot Paper of different qualities.

New Goods.

The subscribers have just received a new and extensive assortment of Fancy Dry Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Merinoes, Silks of every description, Crapes, Cambrics, Muslins, Prints of all kinds, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Ladies' Veils, Gloves, Hose, Shirting and Sheetings of a superior quality. Also a very extensive assortment of Crockery Ware, Teas, Sugars, Spices of all kinds, and various other articles to numerous to mention. All of which are of a superior quality, and will be sold for cash, country produce or approved credit on as reasonable terms as can be had at any other place in the vicinity.

All persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine the same before purchasing elsewhere. CURTIS & MACE.

Readfield, July 16, 1835.

A Rare Chance for a Bargain.

The subscriber being desirous of changing his business, will sell his Stock and Tools at a low price, consisting of all kinds of Lumber necessary for carriage work. A good set of Tools for wood work. Saw, grindstone, lathe, &c. propelled by water power. A Blacksmith's Shop and Tools. Also a Paint Establishment, &c. The whole well fitted up and commands as large a share of patronage as any other in the County.

Any person wishing to engage in the above business will do well to call.

E. W. KELLEY.

Winthrop, Aug. 4, 1835.

Notice.

THE demands of COLE & CRAIG, COLE & STURTEVANT, SAMUEL WEBB, and MARK FISHER, are left with the subscriber for collection. All persons indebted to either of said firms or individuals, on Book or by note, for debts contracted while they were in business in this place, would do well to adjust the same without delay, for this is the last call of this kind they will receive.

SAMUEL P. BENSON.

Winthrop Village, April 28, 1835.

Summer Goods for Men & Boys,

Such as Plain and Twilled Stormonts; Hamilton Stripes; Rowen Cassimere; Union Drill; Champion Cord, &c. &c. Also PONGEES of different qualities; Entry and Chaise Mats.

For sale by P. BENSON, Jr. & Co.

Winthrop, June 1, 1835.

SILK HATS

Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and retail, at J. HOOPER'S

Fashionable Hat Store,

Water Street, Augusta, Me.

Also—A large assortment of DRAB HATS of every description and color, together with a prime assortment of Black, Beaver and Muskrat Hats, for gentlemen and youth.

Also—CLOTH CAPS, new Spring style, and a large assortment. All of which will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Augusta, April 20, 1835.

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Notice.

I, the subscriber, do hereby agree to relinquish my claim to the services of my son WILLIAM C. Bunker of Roxbury, authorizing him to receive all his earnings to his own use and benefit.

JOHN K. BUNKER.

Attest:—PETER C. VIRGIN.
July 19, 1834.

Ditcher Wanted,

A good Ditcher—one who understands the business, and will attend to his work and keep sober, will find good encouragement here, a part, or all of the season. Enquire at this office.

N. B. None need apply who can't walk straight.

Collector's Notice—Wilton.

NOTICE is hereby given to non-resident proprietors and owners of Land in the town of Wilton and County of Kennebec, that the following lots of land are taxed for the year 1833, for State, County and town taxes, in bills committed to me collect, as follows, viz:

	No. Lots.	No. acres.	Value.	Tax.
			\$	\$ c.
Owners unknown.	81	57	128	1 79
do	154	57	228	3 19
do	165	35	68	2 11
do	81	57	129	1 81
do	37	45	90	1 26
do	218	3	6	08
Elijah Dacey, Jr. House,		70	142	1 99
Jacob Chandler,	149	15	30	42
Elijah Bunker,	157	57	228	3 9

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, on or before Saturday the thirty-first day of October next, I shall proceed to sell all or so much of said land as will pay the same as above, at public auction, at 2 P. M. at Geo. Gage's store, in said Wilton.

ENOCH SCALES, Collector.

Wilton, May 14, 1835.

Notice.

The subscriber hereby requests all those who are indebted to him for professional services, done previous to January 1835, to call and make payment immediately.

C. KNAPP.

Winthrop, July 8, 1835.

"The wicked Borrow and Return not."

The several individuals who have at sundry times borrowed of the subscriber the following articles, viz: Two axes—one wheelbarrow—two garden rakes—one hay rake—three hoes—two horse cart harnesses—one common bridle—one pair of reins, besides many other articles too numerous to mention, are requested never to bring them home—it being contrary to the custom of the place. But if they will give him information when they have done with them he will send for them.

E. HOLMES.

N. B. The person who either borrowed my pitchfork and returned it broken, or broke it where it was left, is informed that he is welcome to the pieces.

Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the 12th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all the right, title and interest belonging to Mary Follet, Abigail Sutherland, Jesse Follet, Sophrona Follet and Rheuama Follet, all minors, heirs of Michael Follet, late of Winthrop, deceased, situate in Winthrop and described as follows, viz: all the right of said minors to the Farm on which said Michael Follet lived at the time of his decease.

MOSES WHITE, Guardian for said minors.

Winthrop, July 29, 1835.

Run Away

From the subscriber on the 21st of July, an apprentice boy named JESSE FOLLET, Jr. aged about 17 years. This is therefore to forbid all persons from harboring, trusting or employing him, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting, but shall expect suitable compensation for his services in all cases where he may be employed.

GEO. H. DEARBORN.

East Winthrop, July 30, 1835.

Agricultural Society.

Notice is hereby given, that the Semi-Annual meeting of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society will be held at Masonic Hall in Winthrop, on Wednesday the 26th day of August, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of such business as may be deemed necessary.

WM. NOYES, Rec. Secretary.

Winthrop, August 5, 1835.

Poetry.

From the Boston Morning Post.

The Poor Man.

BY C. W. W.

What man is poor? not he whose brow
Is bathed in Heaven's own light,
Whose knee to God alone must bow,
At morning and at night—
Whose arm is nerved by healthful toil,
Who sits beneath the tree,
Or treads upon the fruitful soil,
With spirit calm and free.

Go—let the proud his gems behold,
And view their sparkling ray,—
No silver vase or yellow gold,
Can banish care away.—
He cannot know that thrilling dream
Which smiles within the cot,
Where sunny looks and faces gleam,
To cheer the poor man's lot.

What man is poor? not he whose brow
Is wet with Heaven's own dew,
Who breathes to God the heart-felt vow,
Whose pledge is deep and true.
The morning calls his active feet
To no enchanting dome,
But evening and the twilight sweet
Shall light his pathway home.

And there is music in his ear
In the glad voice of his child,
His wife with hurried step draws dear,
And spirit undefiled—
Then turn not from the humble heart,
Nor scorn its cheerful tone,
For deeper feelings there may start,
Than the proud have ever known.

Miscellany.

From the Boston Pearl.

Whaling in the Pacific.

CHAPTER I.

Islands are said to be the nurseries of Genius—an assertion which would be wonderfully supported, if we could prove Greece and Rome to have once been two snug little detached parcels of land, situate in the midst of the Mediterranean Sea; and Germany a resurrection of the quiescent Atalanta. I am rather inclined to attribute this opinion to the overweening patriotism of our neighbor, John Bull, whose sea-washed isle produces better things than all the rest of the world can afford; although, perhaps America can match him in thunder and lightning. But I am getting into the clouds. Let me descend again to earth, and if I alight upon the sandy plains of Nantucket, I shall not hurt myself by the abrupt descent.

Nantucket is an island well known to every navigator, and is, in a dark night, as studiously shunned, as is her shipping by every one who has 'sailed out of that place before.'

The town, which is a namesake of the island itself, is a small collection of wooden buildings hovering around a small inlet of the sea, which forms a tolerable harbor, where the whole of the British fleet might have safely lain during the late war, had not Nature—as if foreseeing the pusillanimity and compromising disloyalty of the islanders—thrown an 'unyielding sand-bar across the harbor, which told Thomas Hardy, 'Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther!'

The island was originally covered with woods, and inhabited by native Indians.

Several adventurers from among the whites left the main land, and formed a settlement where the town now stands.

The Indian tribes, although hospitable to their Christian neighbors, saw no reason why they should forego the amusements of their country, and trample upon the memory of their fathers, to please a band of wanderers whose practices were not always in accordance with the precepts inculcated in the religion which they pretended to follow. So that their erratic friends finding all attempt to civilize them abortive, compromised so far as to join with the red men in some of their sports and exercises. One of these was, Hunting—not hunting the

bounding doe or the antlered stag, but hunting whales, which, in those days, ventured almost within the breakers which wash the south shore of the island.

In those days the business was carried on in small open boats and canoes—thus it was that the Nantucketman first learned the Art of Whaling; and although, now, beneath the huge heaps of clamshells which whiten the plains of Nantucket, lie buried the original wielders of the harpoon; yet with them has not perished the spirit of enterprise, which their example kindled in the breasts of the Europeans. The religion of Jesus never flourished until his martyred blood had drenched the hills of Judea; Scotland's myrtle sprang from out the dust of the butchered Wallace; and France!—for thee the wrongs of St Helena shall pile on the lion's crest a weight of vengeance that shall sink him in the dust; more than thy Chief's imperial arms could do!

As the white population increased on the island, the number of natives diminished, until a fever breaking out among the Indians, they melted away like ice in the blaze of sunshine. Strangers in their own land, unpitied and alone, a few grey-headed aborigines lingered out the short span of human existence, and then descended to an unwept grave. The dirge was not chanted over their unhallowed remains; no tradition immortalized the deeds of their youth—but the sorrowing shades of their fathers welcomed the last of their nation to the abodes of the departed! Oh! my Country.—how shalt thou account to the God of all nature, for the cruel deeds which thou hast exercised toward thy brethren of the forest!

Time! Time; thou bald-pated man of wings—why hast thou not drawn a veil between the present and the past, as impenetrable as that which thou hast hung between the present and the future?

In the present day, every energy, every thought, and every wish of the Nantucketman is engrossed by Spermin Oil and Candles. No man is entitled to respect among them, who has not struck a whale; or at least killed a porpoise: and it is necessary for a young man who would be a successful lover, to go a voyage round Cape Horn, as for a young knight in the days of chivalry, to go on a tour of adventures, and soil his maiden arms with blood, before he could aspire to the snowy hand of his mistress, and enjoy the delights of 'ladylove.'

A young Nantucketman once told me with an air of deep concern, that he was the victim of hopeless love.—'I have been courting Anna Swain,' said he, 'for these three years, but she won't have me because I never broke black skin, and despises me because I have never been round Cape Horn. So that it is necessary for me to dart my harpoon into a whale, before Cupid's dart will pierce her flinty heart; and I must grease myself up to the throat in sperm oil before I can glide into her good graces!' I advised him to strike for the prize—to smooth his way to happiness. He took my advice. He went a voyage to the Pacific; but his long absence and severe mode of life, broke up the association of ideas and feelings which had Anna for the key of the arch; and on his return home, he told the astonished damsel that he had altered his mind!

(To be continued.)

WINTHROP

Silk Hat Establishment.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they have recently commenced the manufacture of SILK HATS, at the old Stand where purchasers can be furnished with a good article, warranted. They will make to order every Shape, Size and Colour, which is desired.

They also continue to keep as usual a large stock of FUR HATS of every description, wholesale and retail.

N. B. They will pay cash for all kinds of Hatt-ing and Shipping furs, and for Wool Skins.

CARR & SHAW.

Winthrop, April, 1835.

Silk Hats.

SILK HATS manufactured and sold by THOMAS NEWMAN, at his Hat Factory, opposite J. G. W. Coolidge's Hotel, Winthrop.

(No Mistake.)

Winthrop, June 10, 1835.

THE

New York Lady's Companion,

DEVOTED TO

Original and selected tales, sketches, stories, arts, sciences, amusements, fashions, and every description of Polite Literature.

The selections will be made with taste and judgment, from the most celebrated and distinguished English, French and German Periodicals on a plan that will be at once agreeable, entertaining and interesting, and at such a low price, that it can be obtained by every class of readers. This publication will be of that nature which will ensure its success to every branch of the community, and all articles will be of a moral, pleasing and instructive nature.

It will be issued on the 15th of every month, stitched on a colored cover, printed on good paper, with new and handsome type; and contain from forty to fifty large octavo pages, which will form at the close of the year two uncommon large volumes for the small sum of THREE dollars per annum, payable in advance; the last number of each volume will be accompanied by a beautiful engraved title page and index.—The work will occasionally be embellished with splendid drawings and engravings.

The advantages arising from the above publication will be easily conceived,—containing by far a greater quantity of reading, than could in any other way be brought together in one form and in regular and standard manner, which is far preferable to keeping Scrap Books and ALBUMS, or preserving every piece that is interesting to the reader; whereas in the proposed publication, all can be preserved alike and in a suitable style for binding; and thus not only do credit to the library of the Philosopher, but add greatly to the knowledge and amusement of every branch of the present generation.

A publication on this plan has never been attempted in New York, although many of a similar nature have been long established in our sister cities with great success; the Publishers therefore begs to assure the public, that his arrangements are such that he hopes to meet the patronage of an enlightened and discriminating community.

Several gentlemen of known literary talent have generously tendered their assistance to enable the Publisher to accomplish his object in commencing the "New York Lady's Companion."

All those splendid sketches that have gained such celebrity in France and Italy, will be translated and re-printed in the columns of this monthly periodical. The great range of materials the publisher has already in his power, together with the assistance offered, will enable him to present to the public such a work as he hopes will meet their approbation, and he asks only for the support, the merits of the publication may entitle him.

(Subscriptions received at No. 58 Wall street up stairs—where letters may be addressed to the subscriber (post paid.)

* * * Post Masters and others becoming agents for this work, are required to remit only \$2 50 to the publisher for each subscriber. Persons furnishing five subscribers and forwarding the amount of subscription, \$15, will be entitled to the work free for one year.

Agents and others are requested to transmit the names of subscribers by the 20th of April, and the price of subscription on the receipt of the first number, or the second will not be forwarded.

Advertisements will be inserted on the cover, on reasonable terms. WM. W. SNOWDEN.
New York, Feb. 25th, 1835.

Fisk & Hinkley's

NEW PATENT BRICK MACHINE.

For sale by the subscriber at East Livermore, or the following agents—K. G. Robinson, Hallowell; William Wade, Augusta; F. F. Haines, East Livermore; Daniel Hobbs, Portland; John Miller, Warren; Kidder & Tarball, Boston; Col. Cobb, Gray; Moses Emery, Saco; Nathan Elden, Buxton; Reuben R. Dunn, Poland; Joseph Haskell, Monmouth; E. McLellan, Gardiner, and William Reed of Norway. Said machines are warranted to answer well the purpose for which they are intended.

JOB HASKELL.

June 4, 1835.

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Moses Adams,

Deputy Sheriff and Coroner,—Greene, Kennebec County, Maine.